

Definitions of Terms

Tuberculin skin test:	Test done by intradermal injection. (Mantoux method) of five (5) tuberculin units (5 TU) of purified protein derivative (PPD).
Tuberculin reactor: (Positive test/reactor)	Individual found to have a 10 mm or more induration 48 -72 hours after intradermal injection of 5 TU-PPD.
Tuberculous infection:	Presence of living tubercle bacilli in the body of an asymptomatic, non-infectious individual, as diagnosed by the tuberculin skin test.
Tuberculosis disease:	Illness, often contagious, usually diagnosed by chest x-ray and culture of tubercle bacilli from sputum or other body fluids and/or tissues. Signs and symptoms include, but are not limited to: weight loss, persistent cough, fever, fatigue, night sweats and bloody sputum production.
Preventive treatment with INH:	Treatment to prevent disease from developing in persons infected with tubercle bacilli ((positive reactors).
Two-Step Skin Testing:	<p>Two (2) tuberculin skin tests are given <u>one</u> (1) to <u>three</u> (3) weeks apart. This procedure is done when the first test is 0 -9 mm.</p> <p>The initial test may stimulate (boost) the immune system so that the next test will be positive if infection is present. This establishes a reliable baseline.</p>
Annual Testing	Test to be done in the same calendar month-one year after the original.